NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

n statement of the reason

PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE LOAN OF 1842

IN COIN. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay in coin the loan of 1842, amounting to 2,800,000 dollars du-yesterday. All bonds to be redeemed must be transmit ted to the Secretary of the Treasury, endorsed by the leat the department they will be referred to the first audi tor and promptly settled. Drafts for the principal and in terest upon the assistant treasurer nearest the residence of the owner will be transmitted to the legal holder in the

The Committee of Ways and Means are prepared to re-port the most important bills to emanate from them at the beginning of the reassembling of Congress. They will make fewer changes in the bill submitted by Mr. Chase

ters is, that the plan of getting along by using a sort of currency bonds of small decominations, with interest coupons attached, is finding favor. A further issue of Treasury notes is a necessity; but the bank interest in Congress must make large concessions to Mr. Chase's policy. It is felt by government officials who are thoroughly versed in currency matters, past and present, that most Congressmen have neither the knowledge nor the disposition to put squarely before

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. The utterance of the President's Emancipation Proclation has occasioned less excitement than was expected. Although it has not exempted the slaves of loyal men in the Southern States, the exemption otherwise made in nearly all the portions of the border slave States known to be loyal, has given great satisfaction to the border State

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BURN. SIDE-THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

There is a report in town that General Burnside has resigned, and that General Hooker is to take his place in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is believed that General Burnside has been desirous of recrossing the Rappahanuock and having another battle with the rebels. He has been strongly in favor of this ever since the last ster, but has been opposed by the other generals in On Wednesday, General Burnside was in town and urged his plan upon the President, who, it is stated THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

the highest military authorities here that the decisive battles of this winter's campaign were to be fought in the Southwest. The battle of Murireesboro was, there fore, no surprise. Expressions have been uttered by those in authority showing that they are not entirely satisfied with the result of this battle as decisive, ever were we to recover the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi river. It would be necessary to defeat and utterly rout the grand armies of the rebels before we would be able to claim any decisive victory. THE BILL ADMITTING WEST VIRGINIA INTO THE

It is stated positively by Virginia members of Con-gress, that Mr. Lincoln has signed the bill erecting the forty-eight counties of Western Virginia into a State, to be called "Kanawha." It is reported that in announcing the fact he said he had "laid aside his overcoat and

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER AND STAFF. General Butler and staff arrived here this evening and took loggings at the National. The fact created much sensation in the city. The radioals are for putting him in a most promigent position.

THE CELEBRATION OF NEW YEAR'S DAY—THE PRESI-

DENT'S RECEPTION, ETC.

New Year's Day was universally observed here yester day as a holiday. The weather was bright, balmy and springlike. The festivity was general, but the dark shadow of the prevailing gloominess of our public affairs gave to the enjoyment of the occasion a subdued tone Amidst kindly greetings and wishes for a "Happy New Year" were mingled devout aspirations that the coming months may bring a change in the condition of our country, and some sign of a restoration of the Union and the constitution and an end to the horrid war. The receptions were begun by the visit of the officer:

of the army and navy to the President. This ceremony took place at eleven o'clock. The officers of the navy, in tull toggery, including enormous chapeaux and cumbron epaulettes, assembled at the Navy Department, and these of the army, in their plainer uniforms, at the War De of the army, in their plainer uniforms, at the war its partment, whence, preceded by the heads of the respec-tive departments, they proceeded in a body to present the annual compliments to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. There were about two hundred ssion, among whom were General The most striking feature of the President's reception

was the visit of the toreign Ministers, who appeared in grand costome, attended by their families. They appeared at the White House at an early hour previous to the admission of the great mass of the people. Among Stocck I. Sepor Tassara, Chevatier Hulseman, Baron Von Count Piper, Mr. Schleiden, Senor Romero, Chevalier ran, Yrissari and Molina. Thus all the principal govern Tepresented, presenting a brilliant cortege seldom witrounded the gates of the White House to witness the en-

trance and exit of the foreign Ministers in full costume In accordance with custom, at noon the great gates of vast tide of humanity, composed of all seres, ages and by an improvised passage and stairway through one of the windows of the East Room. The President occupied a position in the Blue Room, and courteously shook has admirably performed this duty of the Marshal's office.

Secretary Seward was visited formally by all the repre seniatives of foreign governments, and until three o'clock by an incessant stream of citizens anxious to present their compliments to the distinguished Premier. He was assisted in the entertainment of his guests by his daughter and Mrs. Frederick Seward.

was also througed with visitors, among whom were ooted all the prominent foreign Ministers and officers of the army and navy. Mr. Chase received his numerous visitors with all that elegant snavity of manner for which be is noted. Miss Kate Chase, selebrated for her winning gracefulness and charming courteousness, aided by her youngest sister and Miss Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio contributed to the pleasure of the guests who came to wish a happy new year to this interesting family.

Secretary Stanton was waited upon by the officers of the army in a body, preceded by Gen. Halleck, and was elso visited by crowds of citizens.

throng here was equal to that of any other of the Cabine, On account of recent deaths in the family neither

The Mayor and City Postmaster also held lovess, and their massions were crowded all day by visitors, who found there not only a courteous reception but a most

Mrs. Douglas entertained yesterday a large number of her friends, and the friends of the late Senator Douglas, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. Madison Cutts.

Tousts to "Jeff. Daviz and the Southern confederacy"

were drank in the houses of the secessionists here. They were generally proposed by the ladies to their visitors. Among the festive features of the opening year was the annual ball at the National Itetel to the employes of that establishment. It continued until the "wee sma' bours syont the twal." There were present a crowd of beaux and belies whose maniferes and modesty would have

OFFICIAL PRIZE LISTS. The following prize lists have been officially rendered to S. P. Brown, Esq., Navy Agent at Washington, for distripursement. Persons interested should make application

Kanawha-For capture of the R. C. Files. Connecticut-For capture of the schooner Emma Kingfisher and Ethan Allen-For the capture of the

schooner Olive Branch. Connecticut—For capture of the schooner Adeline Montgomery-For capture of the Isabel or W. B. King. Susquehanna-For capture of the Princeton. Pursuit-For capture of the Anna Bell. coots-For capture of the Margaret. Union-For capture of the Hattie Jackson

THE ARMY INVESTIGATIONS.

The Porter Court Martial-Interesting Testimony of General McClellan, &c.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1863. In the Porter court martial to-day, the Court having called on General Porter to bring forward his wit he said the first one whose evidence he most needed was Colonel Marshall, who then lay it at a neighboring hotel The question was raised as to the propriety of adjourning to the invalid's room, which was decided affirmatively by the Judge Advocate. The members then proceeded to the h tel, where the court was reopened in the chamber

of Colonel Marshall.

Colonel Marshall was sworn, and testified that he was Colonel of, the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, attached to General Morell's division, and a captain in the regular service; also that on the afternoon of August 29 he had been detailed by Porter to deploy skirmishers and feel the position of the enemy near the line of the Manassas Railway. He stated all he know of the enemy's force on that day, who seemed to come from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. He supposed them to have been twice as strong as Porter's force. He thought it was impossible for Porter to have attacked the right wing of Jackson, who, with another portion of the rebel army, was at the same time fighting Pope, since the direct road thereto was blocked up by the enemy in front, and the other roads were impaby reason of dense woods and the rugged nature of the country. The only path that Porter could take would practicable under the circumstances, though he ha

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN. He commanded the Army of the Potomac from in mediately after the battle of Bull run in 1861, up to about

he end of August, 1862.

Q—Did General Porter command a corps in that army, Q—Did General Porter command a corps in teat army if so, at what time? A—He served in that army from sometime in the month of September, 1861, first as commander of a division, and then as commander of a corps from about the end of April to the beginning of May,

Q-When did the Army of the Poton creek? A-It reached by detachments during the latter

Q.—Have you knowledge of any efforts made by Gen Porter for the purpose of moving with his own com in order to reach Aquia creek to join General Pope? A .-- I

Q.-Please state them. A.-Immediately after the commencement of the movement for evacuating Harri-son's Bar General Porter was instructed to remove his to the vicinity of Williamsburg, holding a position corps to the vicinity of Williamsburg, holding a position in front of it, so as to be able to support either wing of the army if attacked. While there he received information from contrabands and intercepted letters, showing that the rebeit troops in the vicinity of Richmond were moving upon General Pope, and immediately, without waiting for further instructions from me. he moved his command with the utmost rapidity to Newport's News to embark. While at Newport's News he used every effort to facilitate the embarkation of his command for Aquia creek.

Creek.

Q.—Did he know that the object of that movement on his part was to go as quick as possible to the assistance of Gen. Pope? A.—He did.

Q.—At what time did he get off from Newport's News?

A.—I think he embarked in person on the 20th of August. I could not tell certainly without reference to papers and dates.

a despatch was handed to the witness and the question was asked if that document refreshed his recollection? The following is the despatch alluded to:—

FOOT MONROS, Va., Aug. 20—11 A. M. Please push off your irreps witness on moment's delay. The necessity is very pressing—a matter of life and deadly. What progress is being made, and when will you be through See me before you sail.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

To Major General F. J. FOUTSU.

After reading the usper and acknowledging its author-

To Major General F. J. Toursu.

After reading the paper and acknowledging its authorship, General McLiellan suid:—To the best of my knowledge and belief, on the evening of the 20th of my knowledge and belief, on the evening of the 20th of August.

Q.—The torder, as we understand it, was executed to your satisfaction? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—You have stated that the first movement which he made for the purpose of getting to Newport's News was without orders from you. Was it not contrary to orders at that time? A.—It was departing from the letter of instructions I had given him. I should asy, however, in explanation of that, that General Porter sent me a tele gram, perhaps two, stating that he would move up certainly, if I did not forbid. By some delay I did not receive these despatches until after he had started; but I may supproved on his course in deing what he did.

Q.—Was the effect of that movement to expedite his arrival at Aquia creek? A.—Very decidedly—at least one day, if not more.

when did you see him, if at all, afterwards, A.—At Aquia creek.

Q.—How long was he there under your immediate supervisions.

A.—I think iron twenty-four to thirty-six hours, between there and Falmouth.

Q.—Did you see him after he left Falmouth, until the campaign was at an end? A.—No, sir.

Q.—I rom what you saw of his conduct, or from anything that you may have heard from him after he know that he was to go to the assistance of General Pope, did he do all in your opinion that an energetic, realous and patriotic efficer could have done? 2.—I think he did.

Q.—Had you any rescon, at any time after he received notice that he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, to believe that he would fall Gen. Pope or the country?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you remember whether you received from Gen.

thing that you may have heard from him atter he know that he was to go to the assistance of General Pope, did he do all in your opinion that an energetic, readous and patriotic effect could have done? A—I think he did.

Q.—Had you are reason, at any time after he received notice that he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, to believe that he would fail Gen. Pope or the country?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you remember whether you received from Gen. Burnaide, after Gen. Forter joined the command, or was about to join the ecunamod of Gen. Pope, any despatches that he had received from Gen. Pope and personal that they was not the impact of their any of the potomac toward the command of Gen. Pope and the command the various despatch alluded to is the one sent by General Pope.

Q.—Bid you, from the telegrams you so received, form an impression that General Pope and the command the various despatch alluded to is the one sent by General Pope.

Q.—Will you do me the favor to fook at this paper (handing it to him) and say whether you sent that despatch alluded to is the one sent by General Pope.

Q.—As you have already stated that you never entertained a doubt that General Pope and the command for the pope and requested me to use my personal influence of the Citated States, who sent that despatch alluded to is the one sent by General Pope and the command for the pope and requested me to use my personal influence of the Citated States, who sent that there was an unkind feeling on the part of the Army of the Potomac towards General Pope, and requested me to use my personal influence of the pope and requested me to use my personal influence of the pope and requested of the pope and the command of the pope and requested me to use my personal influence of the pope and requested the content of t

their duty without the necessity of any action on may part.

Q.—I understand you to say, then, that you sent the telegram te quiet the apprehensions of the Fresident, and not to remove any apprehensions of your own? A.—Entirely so.

Examination by the Judge Advocate:—

Q.—This despatch, of which you have spoken, bears date 5.30 ? M., September 1, 1802. Were you not then or sometime afterward in command of the desences of Washington? A.—I had been placed in command of the desences of Washington? A.—The work of the defence of the sent of the defence of the sent of the sent of the defence of Washington? A.—The order did not the defences of Washington? A.—The order did not sent an action of the sent of the se

tember.

Q. Did or did not the execution of that order necessarily place the forces of General Peps himself under your command? A. As I was directed not to assume any command over the active troops commanded by General Peps until they reached the immediate vicinity of Washington, I was expressly excluded from all control over them until them.

Q. Did the President, in his conversation with you with respect to the sending of this despatch, express apprehension growing out of unkind feelings on the part of the Army of the Potomac, or on the part of certain

Court :—
Q. At what time did General Porter receive orders to
join General Pope's command? A. I cannot give the exact date. The order came direct from General Halleck
and had been received by General Porter when I reached

withdraws.
General Honter.—When the accused was making his efforts to leave the pennsula, did he know he was to be placed under the mmediate command of General Popes A. He did not. It was known that the Army of the Potentia was to move to Aquia creek to remioree and assist the Army of Virginia. The question of the command had not then been decided, as far as I know.

The Court having no further questions to propound, General McCleilan was Informed that his presence would not again be required.

fail to do his whole duty in or operating with and supporting General Pope.

Licutement G. D. Ingham, of General Sykes' staff, was next examined. His testimony had reference to the character of the night of the 22th of August, which he testified was dark and very unfavorable to the marching of treory.

sope.

is court then adjourned until to-morrow.

is teletters of General Porter to General Burnside, reled some time ago as irrelevant, and which were recently lished, were to-day admitted, as General Burnside ned to regard them as official papers, and not merely

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 1, 1863. The day has been unmarked by any movement of im-portance. The officers of the various corps have exchanged the courtesies of the day.

There is nothing of importance from the fr

Intelligence has been received that Stuart has suc eeded in retiring across the Rappahannock near War

General Burnside returned from Washington this fore oon, and has been visited by his grand division com

eceived in accordance with the proclamation

THE RECENT REBEL RAID.

Portions of Etuart's rebel cavalry appear to be still it this neighborhood. Yesterday two men belonging to the First Virginia cavalry were capaured between this place and Dumfries and paroled. The capturing party consisted of ten men, who represented that they belonged to the Black Horse cavalry. Some suppose them to be guerillas.
It is reported that General Avrill, with his brigade o cavalry, yesterday drove one hundred and six y of Stuart's cavalry from Warrenton. Part of Stuart's force passed through the town about one hour before the arrival of our troops.

The Washington Star of this evening says:—
In the recent raid the robel Stuart caused his telegraph operator to intercept Union messages at Burke's Station, thus learning mere or less concerning the efforts being made to intercept him, and the readiness of our forces at Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court House to visit those points. He also sent various message from here the Instant destruction of a considerable quan tity of army stores accumulated there; which, however failed of its object. Among the messages found in the office at Burke's Station, having been sent over the wire,

by his order, is the following:—

BURKE'S STATION, Dec. 20—3 P. M.

Quartermaster General Medgs, Washington:
In luture you will please furnish better mules. Those
you have furnished recently are very inferior.

J. E. B. STUART, Major General, C. S. A.

J. E. B. STUART, Major General, C. S. A.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Washington Star, Dec. 31.]

An officer doing duty with a portion of our troops who were ongages! with Stuart's cavalry near Occosion on sonday last, having been made a prisoner, was released (by Stuart) yesterday, with three wounded Union solders, near Chantilly. He brings hither further and very interesting information of the affair.

He was captured, with thirty-five of the Second and Seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry, near Occosional, it seems that a detachment of about three hundred men from those two and an Himos cavalry regiment—the Twefith, we believe—had crossed the Occosion to hunt up some suspicious characters furking there.

At Bacon race, about six miles above the village of Occosion, they came across a large body of rebel cavalry, apparently six or seven thousand strong, with six pinces of artiflery. Our others, Captain thumory and Leeste nant Leach, who were with the advance, saw at a gistre that a light was necessary, if but its allord their man body an opportunity to get back across the Stream, and accordingly charged upon the enounly a pickets, driving them from the creat of the hill there to which they advanced.

On seeing the strength of the rebels from that point

tagen from the crest of the bill there to which they advanced.

On seeing the strength of the rebels from that point they retired to our main body, being pressed by the enemy. The whole four times formed in line of battle ere crossing the stream, fighting nearly all the way back. They lost Leutenauts Suyder and Leuch and one sergesnikiled, and four men wounded and thirty-five prisoners, including but the single officer, who has reached here. The balance crossed the stream in safety.

In the course of this engagement the rebels for one major and a captain killed and a lieutenant colonel wounded, besides others killed and wounded, who were immediately cared for by the rebels—placed in wagons or ambulances.

From the officer who brings this account, we learn that

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1, 1863. In Norfolk last evening, owing to the misconstruction of an order, issued for a different purpose, about two hun-

gether, with their marshals, formed a procession, consist. ing of at least 4,000 negroes of all kinds and colors, hea by a band of music (drume and fifes), and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags, and cheered loudly for the downfal of African slavery.

It was understood that they were celebrating the birthday of the emancipation proclamation.

Personal Intelligence.

One of the notable events which occurred on New Year's Day was the arrival in this city of Major General Butler and staff, on board the steamship S. R. Spaulding from New Orleans. The party proceeded to the St. Nichola, Hotel, where their arrival created considerable excitemen Visitors soon began to call on the General, and before th day closed quite a number of notabilities had sent up their cards and followed the servant up stairs into the parior occupied by General Butler, where they were received with that courtesy for which he is so noted. Among those who called on him were General Sandford, Hiram

those who called on him were General Sandford, Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. General Butter, accompanied by his aids, Major Bell and Captain Puffer, left for Washington by the seven o'clock train yesterday morning. The other members of his staff are still stepping at the St. Nicholas Motel, where they will await the return of General Butter, who is expected back in a few days.

Major General McClollian and family left town for Washington on Wednesday afternoon lest. Some persons on board the Jersey City ferry boat reco, similahim, and the news spreading through the boat, a scene of the wildest excitement and enthusisem followed the announcement. So determined was the crowd to manifest their regard for him that they took the somewhat novel, sithough by no means new, method of manifesting it by litting him up and carrying him to the cars, where the General, evidently very much amound, bowed his acknowledgments.

NEW YORK HERLID, SATURDAY, JANUARY & 1863.

Caimo, Jan. 2, 1863. A steamer from below reports that the gunbosts so companying General Sherman's expedition have gone up the Yazoo river.

At Drumingol's Bluff, twenty miles above the mouth a rebel battery was discovered. A severe cannonade fol-lowed, during which the gunboat Benten was struct

sixteen times, the shots penetrating.
General Sherman's force will debark up the Yazoo and march to near Vicksburg.

DEFEAT OF QUERILLA PARTIES.

HEADQUARTERS, CENCHNATI, Jan. 2, 1862.

Major General HALLECK, General in-Chief-Major General Granger reports that he has received a despatch from Major Poley, commanding an expedition sent by him to Elk Fork, Campbell county, Tenn., c m posed of 250 men of the Sixth and Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. stating that on Sunday morning hat he surprised a cam of rebels, 350 strong, at that place, killing thirty, ween i ing seventeen, and captured flity one, without the loss of a man. All of their camp equipage was burned, and eighty horses and a large amount of arms captured.

Major General Commandin

HRADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 2, 1863 Major General HALLECK; General in Chief:-I had just learned from Major General Granger that Major Stevens, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Caval y him on a scout to ascerta'n the whereabouts o. a large band of guerillas in the eastern part of Powel county, Kentucky, on the 26th instant, after tra county, Kertucky, on the 28th instant, after travelling all night over obscure and dangerous bride paths, came upon their camps. They were prevaring to move. Major Stevens dasted upon them, capturing their lener, a noted guerilla, and eleven men. The rest, thugh outnimbering Major Stevens' force, were utterly routed and oscin-d into the dense woods, bright and mounting porges. Twenty-five horses, and a lar e amount of ciething, binakes, arms, eistols, &c., that were being transported to Hamphrey Marshall's camp, were also captured.

11. G. WRIGHT,

Major General Commanding.

News from the Pacific. THE SPECIE SHIPMENT TO NEW YORK BY THE CON-

STITUTION, ETC. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1, 1853. Sailed steamer Constitution, with \$1,067,000 in trea sure for England and \$393,000 for New York Arrived, steamer Sierra Nevada, from Oregon, with

\$90,000 in gold. weeks spent in an executive contest over an election for pressing officers and serge ants of the content-which latter is composed of nine members—has commenced the transaction of business.

Non-arrival of the European Steamer Portrano, Mc., Jan. 2. 1363—12, midnight.

There are no signs of the European steamer new due at this port with later dates. Weather bright and clear

Arrest of a British Army Officer. Two officers of the British Army, who have been for some weeks past the guests of the Confederate government, reached Baltimore from Ricamond last Wednesday Immediately on arriving at the former city, one of the gentlemen- aptain Wynne-was arrested by orders of the government, and forthwith removed to Washington his companion being permitted full liberty of action, as his companion being permitted full liberty of action, as no proofs of culpability were fortheoming in his case. We trust that the a tho-lines at Washington will show mornistaken loniency in regard to Cautam Wyone should his culpability be proven. The basted neutrality of Great British is a shameless farce, when Alabamas are ditted out in Emglish yards, and manned almost society by satiors of her norms, and British officers now in Secessia, and the relation to the factor of British officers now in Secessia, and the relation for the range, whilst the freedom o communication between the canfederacy and the Lyal North combine them to move freely between the two sections. Although the causes of their above arrest are for the present kept societ by the government, it is intimated that capring Wyone has been guilty of acting as an emissary or a gent of the rebels, and was on his way to Europe with important despatches.

Dr. R. Hunter on the Treatment of Chro

nic Bronchitis.

LETTER VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX YORK HERALD.

Sin—In addition to the val I ties of the other including described in my last I there there are set of determined the of less importance, because less common in their occurrence. Of these, there is a kind or plactic insammation of the homelial muonum membrane, which is characterized by the formation of the security of the site of the security o n held in length,
Again, we have the very opposite of that form of boon
hits which I have just spaken or an enlargement (dila
on) of the tubes. This occurs in several forms. The
renchial tubes to one lobe, or of a whole lung, may be disted thoughout their cutter length, or worden our isward
user extremities, or alternately contracted and dilated along

is extremities, or atternately contracted and unitarial along recurrse;
actly, the minoous membrane liming the bronchial tobes in on to indications, and these often secreta a purplent mattressembling the pus expectorated in confirmed consumpt, where the hings are she seat of softened toberois. Indicate the hings are she seat of softened otherwise. Indicate the hings are higher to be sure of the position of the softened of the pattern often having upon this one questions are the matter expectorated indicate shape hereastion of minors in inbrane, or the breasting along of the substance. the reserves membrane, or the breating a own of the substance of the image and the formation of a tuberculous caving?

Let's now pass to the consideration of treatment.

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of brom lifts: vize-that it is within the longs, you will readily understand have madesquate for the cure must be any remaining the made that the made special control of the cure must be any remaining the made special to the cure must be any remaining the made special to the cure must be any remaining the made special to the cure must be any remaining the made special to the cure must be any remaining the made special to the cure must be any remaining the made special to the cure must be any remaining the current of the cure must be any remaining the cure of the cure must be any remaining the cure of the cure of the cure must be any remaining the cure of the cu of the longs and the formation of a tuberculous cavity?

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of brow hittle vize-that it is within the longs, you will readily underwand have inadequate not incure must be any remedy which does not pentrate the longs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of chiracte of aliver to the throat are unterly uncleas, sane they do not creat the frontain of the will. Here you see the consequence of missilling adiance. Four physician theories you that your afternative the crust torough of having causate applied were yeared or third day to your throat. If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which spring from it, it would be of less importance but the disease within your longs sail this time saming a firms hold—the monoton mentorane is becoming this contained through the affect of the contained of the contained and the analysis of the contained through the affect of the contained of the contained through the affect of the contained of the bind is not woned y removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the affect of the contained of the bind the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the bind tuberless are decosited in the long, the contained of the long tuberless of the bind the contained

impurities of the blood, nervous debility, &c., are Office 647 Broadway, up stairs. A Real Reinedy for Asthma Has Been found in Jonas Waltsomb's Remedy, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Tremont street, Boston. It has never failed to give relief even in the most severe case.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and howets, corrects seldily and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. 25 cents a bottle

Dr. J. H. Schenck,
OF PHILADELPHIA
William New York professionally every Tuesday, instead of
Nonday. His rooms are at 22 Bond street. Office hours from
y.A. M. 10 3 P. M. The public afflicted with long diseases are

Lucites' Delighted.—Laird's Bloom of Yearls, or Liquid Peier, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Laires, after once using the ceiting-ful totter article, will be convinced that it has no equal. All dragances and 49 Broadway.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Official Drawing St. Colorida.

On a Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Karnucky, Extra Class 1—January 1, 1863.

59, 51, 67, 9, 19, 2, 28, 42, 48, 78, 76, 37, 12.

Kentucky, Cass 3—January 1, 1863.

Kentucky Cass 3—January 2, 1863.

14, 69, 67, 25, 5, 61, 41, 12, 49, 78, 37, 33.

Circulars sons frees of charge by addressine either to Circulars sons frees of charge by addressine either to Circulars sons frees of charge by addressine either to Circulars, and Corington Ky., or St. Louis, Mg.

Official Drawings of the Belaware State Official Drawars. Extra Class 1—January 1, 1863.

47, 4, 22, 19, 41, 30, 13, 20, 34, 77, 23, 25, 72.

Driamars, Class 2—January 1, 1863.

74, 3, 72, 28, 49, 45, 1, 14, 35, 75, 15, 20.

Driamars, Extra Olass 3—January 2, 1863.

67, 46, 32, 41, 58, 29, 14, 46, 35, 5, 47, 18,

Driamars, Class 4—January 2, 1864.

23, 37, 7, 12, 73, 22, 52, 59, 70, 15, 61, 60, 54.

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THE LEADER
will commerce its nicellary situation. The editor effers the following table of contents and the contents of the following table of contents of the following table of contents of the following table of table of

THE OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK, "Waller Berreit,"

THE SOLDIER'S SONG. By John Savage.
LITERARY FEULLLETON. By Ada Clare.
PALSE POSITIONS.
OLD SPORTS OF NEW YORK. By "Tom Quick"
VERDI'S NEW GFERA.
DRAMATIC FEULLLETON. By "Pigaro."
"MAY DREADS." a Review. By Agase Franci.
NEW YEAR'S EVEL IN NEW YORK. By J. R. W.
"EYES AND RARS," a Criticism. By "The Cynic."
"AT ANTICIAN". BY H. H. Attor.
Ac. Ac. &c. &c.
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ATTENDED WITH THE POLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
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invariable removes, soon fedious IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EFILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the pairient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful disease," INDANITY AND CONSUMPTIONS Many are aware of the cases of their suffering but none will confess. The records of the Invane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

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H. T. IFELMEGG.

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